

BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health for 1923.

To the Mayor & Corporation of the Borough of Guildford.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the District.

This Report is drawn up on the lines set out in the Ministry of Health's circular dated December 15th, 1923, as to the contents and arrangement of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, and will include certain minimum requirements set out in the circular mentioned.

The health of the Borough remained good during the year, and the death rate was very low, viz., 9.9, compared with 10.6 for the 157 smaller towns in England and Wales.

The infant mortality was 37, which keeps up the good record of the Borough in this respect. It was 45 per 1,000 births in 1922, 70 in 1921, 33 in 1920, and 52 in 1919. The rate for the smaller towns last year was 69.

The birth rate increased a little last year to 17.8 from 17.0 in 1922. It was 18.2 in 1921, and 23.2 per 1,000 population in 1920. The rate in 1919 was 16.5, in 1918 15.4, and for 1910-14 it was 20.4. The England and Wales (smaller towns) rate last year was 19.8.

There was only slight prevalence of mild Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria during the year. Measles occurred in one locality early in the year.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

R. W. C. PIERCE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.,
TUNS GATE,
GUILDFORD,
March 31st, 1924.

(1) General Statistics.

Area 3,199 acres. Population (1921 Census), 24,926. Registrar General's figures for 1923, 25,830.

Number of inhabited houses (1921): 5,329.

Number of families or separate occupiers: 5,906.

Rateable value (March, 1922): £191,884.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £730.

On October 1st, 1922, the Borough was extended by the inclusion of 606 acres of the northern part of the Parish of Artington, which contained 307 houses.

(2) Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Births {	Legitimate ..	439	229	210
	Illegitimate ..	22	11	11
				} Birth rate .. 17.8

The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act was 465, of which 135 were notified by Doctors

(5 still-births), 306 by Midwives (4 still-births), and 24 names were sent in by the Registrar of Births not notified.

Deaths, Civilians only—Males 120, Females 136, Total 256. Death rate 9.9.

Number of women dying in or in consequence of Child-birth: From Sepsis, one; from other causes, one.

Deaths of infants under one year of age (per 1,000 births): Legitimate 34, illegitimate 91; total 36.

Deaths from Measles (all ages): 1.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages): None.

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age): 1.

The other certified causes of death were as follows:—

Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	11
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	3
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	38
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	16
Heart Disease	...	...	...	36
Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	14
Bronchitis	...	...	...	17
Pneumonia	...	...	...	14
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	6
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	2
Bright's Disease	...	...	...	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	...	11
Suicide	...	...	...	1
Other deaths from Violence	...	...	...	10
Other Causes	...	...	...	54

The England and Wales (Smaller Towns) rates for 1923 were as follows:—

Birth Rate 19.8. Death Rate 10.6. Infant Mortality 69.

The 256 deaths last year compare with 289 the previous year. The reduction was mainly due to fewer deaths from Tuberculosis, Influenza, and Bronchitis. It is curious to note that the deaths from Heart Disease, Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Congenital Debility and Pneumonia, which always account for a good proportion of deaths, were identically the same as in the previous year.

(3) Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	11	11	—
Scarlet Fever	37	32	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Pneumonia	14	—	—
Other Diseases generally notifiable—			
Erysipelas	2	—	—
Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis	1	—	—
Encephalitis	5	4	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5—10	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—20	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
20—25	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—35	3	4	—	—	2	1	—	—
35—45	1	1	—	1	3	2	—	—
45—55	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. —Three cases were notified, viz., one from the Infirmary, two from private houses, all of which completely recovered; one was treated at home by Queen's Nurses under the direction of the medical attendant.

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was three-fourteenths.

A certain amount of laxity has again been shown in the notification of cases of Tuberculosis, and a circular letter was sent at the beginning of 1922 to all medical men practising in the district, drawing their attention to the necessity of notifying all cases of infectious disease (including Tuberculosis) promptly, and intimating that the fee will only be paid for notifications despatched within 48 hours.

The failure to notify cases of Tuberculosis is usually due to one of two causes. Either the medical practitioner, on being called in to attend an old case, assumes that it has already been notified; or, when they send doubtful cases to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for diagnosis, assume that the Tuberculosis Officer will notify if the case is positive. The non-pulmonary cases are more often missed than the pulmonary.

The County Council, who are responsible for the treatment of all cases of Tuberculosis throughout the County, have recently instructed their Dispensary Nurse to pay the necessary home visits in future to all cases notified in the Borough. As it is highly undesirable to inflict unnecessary visits on the patients, the Borough Health Visitors have now ceased to visit in accordance with the arrangement with the County Council which had been in force for several years. The work of the Town Council's Officers is now confined to the supply of disinfectants, the overhauling of the sanitary condition of the premises, and disinfection of rooms and bedding on the removal or death of the patients.

Gratifying features of the above list of notifiable diseases are the complete absence of Typhoid Fever and of Puerperal Fever.

(4) Causes of Sickness.

There was no unusual cause of sickness last year.

Measles was somewhat prevalent at the beginning of the year in the Stoke Hill School area, and necessitated the closing of the School for three weeks.

(5) **Summary (for reference) of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions Available for the District.**

Professional Nursing in the Home. (a) General.—There are three local private Nursing Associations.

The Queen's Jubilee Nursing Association maintain two District Nurses, in addition to four midwives. They have undertaken to visit cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhoea, and infantile paralysis at a prescribed fee per visit, payable by the Town Council. They paid last year 122 visits to cases of Pneumonia, 9 visits to cases of Measles, and 12 visits to cases of Influenza.

The two Health Visitors employed by the Council also pay home visits to cases of Measles and Whooping Cough.

Midwives.—Eighteen midwives gave notice of their intention to practise during 1924, but only five are actively engaged in the district, viz., the four Queen's Nurses, and one midwife resident at Bellfields.

The Town Council pay an annual subsidy of £125 to the Queen's Jubilee Nursing Association to enable them to maintain a fourth midwife for the district.

Two others are resident at the Infirmary, and twelve are temporarily resident at the Surrey County Nurses' Home at 50, Woodbridge Road.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (Consultation and Treatment).

A Centre for Consultation is maintained by the Town Council at Arundel House, 5, Stoke Road. Dr. Helen Moss attends weekly (Thursday afternoons). Many lady helpers are also present to receive the mothers, weigh the babies, sell clothing, virol, dried milk, etc., at cost price. Mrs. Hicks,

who acts as Honorary Secretary, has kindly supplied the following particulars for 1923:—

Number of days the Centre was open	...	...	48
Number of expectant mothers on books	...	...	9
Number of children under one year	...	...	145
Number of children over one year	...	...	71
Number of total attendances made	...	...	1,334
Average attendances	...	...	27.8
Number attending for first time—			
Children under one year	...	...	101
Children over one year	...	...	14
Number of interviews with doctor	...	...	653
Average of interviews with doctor	...	...	13.6
Number of mothers and babies from outside villages	...	...	7
Total number of attendances of same	...	...	22
Dried milk, virol, ovaltine, groats, wool, and clothes sold at cost price	...	...	£56 19 5
Receipts from teas supplied to mothers	...	...	£3 17 0
Cost of ditto	...	...	£2 8 11

The Council's Health Visitors visited 390 new babies during the year. 4,232 total visits were paid, viz., 2,320 to babies under one year, and 1,912 to those over one year.

Of the new babies visited, 251 were entirely breast fed up to about six months, 36 were bottle fed, 18 had mixed feeding, 36 had breast feeding for a very short time only.

A Mothers' (and Children under 5) Dental Clinic is also held fortnightly at the Centre, Mr. Croke being the Dentist. This was open on 17 half-days.

Thirty-four mothers, as against 40 in the previous year (of whom seven were from outside the Borough), were treated during the year, and also four children under 5.

Sixteen patients were fitted with dentures, and 12 had repairs and alterations made. There were 36 attendances for extractions with gas, and 2 for extractions with local anæsthetics. Two attended for filling and 17 for consultation. The numbers, unfortunately, show a further reduction as compared with the previous years.

Of the children, there were four attendances for consultations, five for extractions under gas, and one for fillings.

School Clinic.—This is maintained by the Borough Education Committee also at Arundel House.

Treatment is provided for eye, dental, tonsils and adenoids and general cases.

Tuberculosis Clinic.—A Tuberculosis Dispensary is maintained in Farnham Road by the County Council, and is open every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Venereal Diseases.—A Clinic is held every Tuesday evening at the County Hospital, Farnham Road, and is also maintained by the County Council.

The Council's Health Visitors paid last year 4,232 home visits in connection with the Notification of Births Act, 56 to cases of Tuberculosis, 90 to cases of Measles, 20 to cases of Whooping Cough, and 53 visits to homes in connection with the Mothers' Dental Clinic.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

(1) *Tuberculosis.*—None.

(2) *Maternity.*—There are none provided by the Authorities; but cases are admitted to the three Nursing Homes in the Borough, and four beds are provided by the Queen's Jubilee Nursing Association at their Home in Stoke Road. The Surrey County Nursing Association have a Home at Redhill, into which they are prepared to admit Borough Cases on payment.

(3) *Children.*—None provided or subsidised by the Authorities. The Royal Surrey County Hospital is in the Borough, and has Children's Wards and out-patients' departments.

(4) *Fever.*—The Town Council is one of the constituent authorities of the Guildford, Godalming and Woking Joint Hospital Board, which maintain a Hospital of 72 beds (44 Scarlet Fever, 22 Diphtheria, 6 Typhoid) at Woodbridge, within the Borough.

(5) *Small Pox.*—The same Board have provided a Hospital of 10 beds for cases of Small Pox at Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon, about three miles from Guildford.

(6) *Others.*—The Royal Surrey County Hospital (of about 100 beds), as already mentioned, is in the Borough, and serves an area with a radius of at least ten miles from Guildford. The number of beds has often proved inadequate for patients requiring hospital treatment, especially medical cases. Additional ward accommodation and a new out-patient department are about to be opened.

Any Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children in the District.

Within the district the only provision made is at the Union Infirmary. There is a Home at Epsom, maintained or subsidised by the County Council, to which cases from the Borough can be admitted on payment.

Ambulance Facilities.—(a) For infectious cases the Joint Board have a motor ambulance at Woodbridge Hospital, and a horse ambulance for Small Pox cases.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Association maintain an excellent service with their two up-to-date motor ambulances.

(6) Laboratory Work.

Swabs from suspected cases of Diphtheria are examined in the Medical Officer of Health's own laboratory at his private house. This arrangement has the advantage that specimens can be left at any hour and reported upon within eight or twelve hours of receipt.

One hundred and fourteen swabs were examined last year, of which 83 were sent by medical men and 31 taken by the Medical Officer of Health during investigation of outbreaks of Diphtheria.

Thirty-four specimens of sputum from suspected cases of Phthisis were examined by Dr. Allan Pimm, also at the expense of the Council.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied by local chemists at the expense of the Council in the case of the poorer patients.

Milk Examinations.—The Town Council decided in March to send about 50 samples of milk to the Clinical Research Association, London, to be examined for presence of Tubercle by animal inoculation, and also for pus and dirt.

It is anticipated that these examinations will tend to raise the standard of purity of the milk sold in the district.

The results are given in detail in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, and they are on the whole very satisfactory. An interesting comment on the effect of these tests is the statement of the largest retailer in the Borough that recently the milk that comes into their premises is much cleaner than formerly as shown by the straining cloths.

Although the samples were ordinary milk, seven came within the standard of Certified Milk in respect of the number of bacteria present; 19 additional samples came within the standard for Grade A milk. Eleven contained over 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, and were therefore not very clean.

With regard to the other standard for graded milk, viz., the comparative absence of the manurial bacterium, B.Coli, 5 samples were up to the standard of Certified Milk, and a further 9 up to that of Grade A Milk. 11 samples contained an excessive number, corresponding to the number with an excessive number of total bacteria.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS, RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH, WITH DATE OF ADOPTION.

These were given in the Report for 1921.

ACTION UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND THE MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

The Chief Constable (the appointed officer under the Act) reported to the Public Health Committee that 117 samples had been submitted to the Public Analyst (Mr. Edward Hinks, B.Sc.) during the year, of which 13 were informal samples. All were certified genuine, with the following exceptions:—

Milk.—

RESULTS.

Deficiency of 3 per cent. milk fat. Cautioned by Town Clerk.

Deficiency of 39 per cent. milk fat. Dismissed on warranty.

Deficiency of 18 per cent. milk fat. Dismissed.

Deficiency of 9 per cent. milk fat. Dismissed.

Addition of 4 per cent. water. Cautioned by Town Clerk.

Deficiency of 3 per cent. milk fat. Cautioned by Town Clerk.

Deficiency of 26 per cent. milk fat. Fined £1.

Deficiency of 30 per cent. milk fat. Fined £20.

Deficiency of 6 per cent. milk fat. Proceedings taken but case withdrawn.

Deficiency of 35 per cent. milk fat. Fined £3.

Deficiency of 5 per cent. milk fat. Dismissed.

Sponge Cake.—Boric acid 8.4 grains per lb. Cautioned by Town Clerk.

Malt Vinegar.—Deficiency of 35 per cent. acetic acid. Fined £4.

Saveloy.—Boric acid 2.1 grains per lb. Cautioned by Chief Constable.

Pork Pie.—Boric acid 3.5 grains per lb. Cautioned by Chief Constable.

(9) Public Health Staff.

(With note of special diplomas or certificates of qualification.)

Medical Officer of Health R. W. C. Pierce, M.D., B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.)

Sanitary Inspector—F. G. England, M.R.San.I., holds certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector, also as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, and Certificates in Sanitary Plumbing, Building Construction and Hygiene.

Part-time man (Legg) from the Surveyor's Department, to assist in disinfecting and drain-testing.

The Sanitary Inspector is, of course, unable single-handed to do more than about one-third of the sanitary work which should be carried out in a town of the size of Guildford. The minimum staff required for the Department is a Chief Inspector and a qualified Assistant, as well as a competent Clerk. It appears to me that the time has come to appoint the additional staff, as the outdoor and the clerical indoor work are much in arrear.

Health Visitors—Nurse Tylecote and Nurse Wilson, both Trained and Certificated Nurses, and holding the C.M.B. Certificate.

Nurse Wilson was appointed by the Education Committee. Both Nurses, however, carry out the necessary school, child welfare and tuberculosis work for their respective halves of the Borough.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1923.

INSPECTIONS.

Ordinary Inspections (including complaints, infectious disease, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	543
House-to-House Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	88
Inspections of Works in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	275
Appointments and Advisory Visits	...	...	...	...	...	127
Houses and Premises re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	896
Inspections of Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	297
„ Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	161
„ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk-shops	...	...	...	...	...	108
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	52
„ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	37
„ Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ Factories	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ Stables	...	...	...	...	...	55
„ Markets	...	...	...	...	...	87
„ Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	77
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2,853</u>

COMPLAINTS.

Animals kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	10
Accumulations of refuse, manure, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	15
Drains out of repair or stopped	...	...	...	...	...	39
Dilapidated houses	...	...	...	...	...	21
Dirty condition of houses	...	...	...	...	...	23
Damp conditions, defective roofs, gutters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	17
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water closets out of repair, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	11
Other complaints	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>163</u>

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices served—

(a) Under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 94, to abate nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36, to provide water closets, dustbins, etc.	...	...				7
(c) Under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 23, to drain house	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, Section 28, to make houses reasonably fit						13
					Total	25
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	245
Letters written referring to Notices, etc.	...	...				264

RESULT OF THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	19
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	220

DRAINAGE OF HOUSES.

Most of the houses, except a few in the outlying parts of the town, have water closets. The drains are connected with the public sewers, except where the levels prevent, necessitating the use of cesspools.

During the year four pail privies have been abolished and water closets provided.

The use of eight cesspools has been discontinued, and the drainage connected to the public sewer.

INSPECTION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

The various premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale, such as slaughterhouses, butchers' shops, fishmongers, bakehouses, etc., were periodically inspected during the year, the number of visits being shown on the list of tabulated inspections.

The results of these inspections are shown by the list of foodstuffs condemned during the year:—

- 15 boxes of haddocks.
- 4 boxes of bloaters.
- 2 boxes of kippers.
- 1 box of codfish.
- 3 bushels of whelks.
- 35 ducks.
- 7 barrels of grapes.
- 15 bushels of gooseberries
- 22 offals, numerous kidneys, livers, etc.
- 6 carcasses of beef.
- 6 carcasses of pork.
- 2 carcasses of mutton.
- 1 carcase of veal.
- 9 pigs' heads.
- 3 bullocks' heads.
- 2 hindquarters of beef.
- 1 loin of beef.

The total weight of food surrendered and destroyed was 2 tons, 19 cwts., 21 lbs.

NUMBER AND CONDITION OF SLAUGHTER- HOUSES REGISTERED OR LICENSED.

The number of private slaughter-houses in use in the Borough is ten, six of which are registered and four are licensed.

During the year the new Bye-laws relating to slaughter-houses came into force. The clause relating to humane slaughtering of animals by the use of a mechanically operated instrument for the stunning of all animals before blood is drawn, is working satisfactorily. At first there was a certain amount of opposition from some of the butchers against its use, but this was overcome by demonstrations being given in their slaughter-houses by an official from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The instrument most favoured for small animals is the captive-bolt pistol.

The slaughter-houses are kept in a cleanly and satisfactory condition by the occupiers.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR USE.

128 rooms have been disinfected by spraying with a dilute solution of formaldehyde; bedding, etc., is then removed to the disinfecting station at the Isolation Hospital, and disinfected by steam. Disinfectants are supplied free in all cases of infectious disease.

ACTION TAKEN WITH REGARD TO DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are at present on the Register seven cow-keepers and purveyors of milk, eleven dairymen and purveyors of milk, and one wholesale firm.

In addition to the above, ten dairymen, who reside outside the district but retail milk in the Borough, were registered during the year.

108 inspections were made to the cowsheds, dairies and milkshops to ascertain if they were kept in a clean and satisfactory condition, and in accordance with the Regulations.

It was discovered that milk was being sold on one un-registered premises under very insanitary conditions. The occupier was called upon by the Town Clerk to discontinue the sale of milk.

Since the end of March last 37 samples of milk have been taken from dairymen retailing milk in the Borough before delivery to the consumer and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The figures below represent the results of the bacteriological counts of the milk.

	Summer. April to Sept.	Winter. Oct. to March.	Total.
Number of samples—			
Under 30,000 bacteria per 1 c.c.	3	4	7
„ 100,000 „ „	6	11	17
„ 200,000 „ „	1	1	2
Over 200,000 „ „	11	—	11
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 37

PRESENCE OF BACILLUS COLI.

	Summer. April to Sept.	Winter. Oct. to March.	Total.
Number of Samples			
with B. Coli Negative, 1/10th c.c.	3	2	5
„ „ Positive, 1/10th c.c.	2	7	9
„ „ „ 1/100th c.c.	7	5	12
„ „ „ 1/1000th c.c.	9	2	11
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 37

TEMPERATURE OF MILK SAMPLES ON DELIVERY AT THE LABORATORY.

March	...	...	...	12 deg. c.
April	...	...	...	9 deg. c.
June	...	...	...	16 deg. c.
July	...	...	...	12 deg. c.
August	...	...	...	17 deg. c.
October	...	...	...	8 deg. c.
November	...	...	...	12 deg. c.
December	...	...	...	10 deg. c.

TUBERCULAR MILK.

Three of the samples contained Tubercle Bacilli, two from one farm in the rural district, both taken the same morning, the one from milk being retailed by the farmer and the other from a local dairyman who received his supply from the farm. The other sample was also from a farm in the rural district.

The dairymen were at once notified, and also the Sanitary Inspector in whose district the farms were situated. The herds were examined by a veterinary surgeon and the suspected cows isolated and their milk kept separate and not used for human food. Further samples of milk, taken from the mixed milk of the remainder of the herd, were reported free from Tubercle Bacilli.

Two other samples of milk were reported as containing pus, and similar action was taken as in the above cases. A cow with a bad udder was discovered at each farm, and isolated from the remainder of the herd until the udder was normal.

When samples showed an excess of bacteria, the dairymen were interviewed and advice given as to the methods to be adopted to ensure a more clean supply.

GRADED MILK.

Six samples of "Certified" milk have been taken in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

Only one firm is licensed for the sale of this milk in the district.

ACTION TAKEN WITH A VIEW TO SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Observations of the industrial chimneys in the district were taken on 22 occasions during the year.

As a result of these observations one Statutory Notice was served, and six interviews took place at the works with the managers, stokers, etc., to ascertain from them the cause of the excessive amount of black smoke emitted.

When a nuisance takes place from the emission of black smoke it is generally found that the supply of smokeless fuel

has failed for some reason, and an inferior coal is being used in its place.

Electrical power is being increasingly used in the factories and workshops, and smokeless fuel, either Welsh coal or coke, is mainly used in the furnaces for raising steam.

WORKSHOPS.

Only a limited number of inspections, viz., 22, were made to workshops and work-places, not including bakehouses, to which 52 visits were made. All the bakehouses in the town were cleansed or limewashed twice during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923—							
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

I. *Unfit Dwelling Houses.*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	196
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	88
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	170

II. *Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	123
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III. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	13
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fits	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close...	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil